

sugarcane production would cease. Thus, this acreage could be purchased and used to store water and reconnect Lake Okeechobee with the Everglades, which would be a major step in restoring the Everglades. We need to take other steps now, however, to protect the Everglades from further pollution and deterioration until we can end the Federal Sugar Program.

Thus, I have introduced a bill which assesses, for the next 5 years or until the Federal price support program for sugar growers is terminated, 2 cents per pound on raw cane sugar grown in the EAA. These funds will be deposited into an account known as the Everglades Agricultural Area Account, which will be used to make grants to the South Florida Water Management District so that it, in conjunction with the State of Florida, may acquire property in the Everglades to restore these national treasures. A 2-cent-per-pound assessment on raw sugar produced in the EAA would raise \$350 million over 5 years, which would help purchase land, halt the pollution of the Everglades, and assist in restoring water quality.

After thoroughly researching this pollution crisis in the Florida Everglades, the Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District have created a plan to save and restore the Everglades. Under this plan, 131,000 acres of land within the southern EAA must be purchased at a cost of \$355 million. The money raised by the 2-cent assessment will fund this plan and help save the Everglades.

Sugar growers in the Everglades area have been forced to take steps to improve water quality by implementing best management practices with respect to phosphorous discharge and agreeing to pay approximately \$25 an acre over the next 20 years, that will be used to help restore the water quality. The concessions made by the sugar growers under the Everglades Forever Act, however, cap the sugar growers' contribution and do not require them to make full reparation until 2010. That is simply too little too late to save the Everglades.

Sugar growers in the EAA have benefited from Federal and State subsidized water projects that drain water from the Everglades to make this land suitable for sugar production. These water projects have severely injured the Everglades, and therefore it is only right that sugar growers be responsible for the cleanup of the Everglades and pay their fair share for the purchase of these lands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to act now to protect these national treasures by supporting my bill to restore the Everglades to the pristine condition so that it can be enjoyed for generations to come. My bill is fair to the sugar growers who have reaped tremendous benefits from the sugar program at the cost of two of our most beloved but most neglected national treasures: the Everglades and the Florida Bay. It is time for the sugar growers to work with the rest of the Nation to preserve these treasures.

MANDATORY FEDERAL PRISON DRUG TREATMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. FRED HEINEMAN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HEINEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act of 1995. This legislation will restore equity in the way the Federal Bureau of Prisons [BOP] administers its drug treatment program so that drug addicts will stop being rewarded for being addicts.

Instead of rewarding prison drug addicts at the expense of other inmates, the Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act provides a proper incentive to recovering addicts to get treatment.

The 1994 crime bill changed the way that the BOP administers its substance abuse treatment programs to allow drug abusers to get out of prison a year earlier than their clean counterparts. For example, two Federal prisoners who are convicted of the same non-violent offense can receive substantially different sentences.

This inequity is not based on past criminal history. Rather, the prisoners' unequal sentences are the result of one inmate's drug addiction. Unfortunately, the BOP can reward a drug addict by taking a year off his sentence after completion of a drug treatment program. My 38 years in law enforcement tells me that this is simply wrong.

The Mandatory Federal Prison Drug Treatment Act ties successful completion of the drug treatment program to good time. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 abolished parole in Federal prisons. Thus, inmates serve the entirety of their sentences, reduced only by credit for satisfactory behavior—good time. This bill simply requires that drug addicts complete the drug treatment program before they can receive any good time credits which they have accrued.

At present there are 99,000 prisoners in custody and control of the BOP. There are over 26,000 prisoners who need treatment.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2020, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AP- PROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2020, the FY 1996 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the conferees on this bill for their efforts, particularly the chairman of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT].

The conference agreement contains \$189 million in funding to complete construction of a vitally important project in my district on Long Island, the Central Islip Federal Courthouse. I was pleased the conferees quickly reached agreement on full funding for completion of the

courthouse and deeply appreciate the willingness of Chairman LIGHTFOOT and the other conferees in working with me to meet this essential need.

First announced by the General Services Administration [GSA] in 1991, the Central Islip Courthouse was designed to solve the problems of the only space emergency in our Nation declared by the U.S. Judicial Conference. That space emergency for the eastern district of New York, was first declared in 1989 and renewed in 1992. These declarations are unique in that these are the only times the Judicial Conference has ever taken such an action. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has just designated the Central Islip Federal Courthouse as its No. 1 construction priority.

Without the completion of the Central Islip Federal Courthouse, eastern Long Island's 2.5 million people will continue to have to tolerate what has been described as a security nightmare. Federal judges in New York's eastern judicial district are facing the heaviest case load in the district's history while enduring dangerous, inefficient, costly temporary facilities scattered in five rented locations.

Unlike some other Federal courthouse projects, the cost per square foot of the Central Islip Courthouse is below the GSA average for similar projects. The courthouse will be cost effective, saving taxpayers \$4 million a year now paid for rent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and to continue to support the timely completion of the Central Islip Federal Courthouse.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN TUR- NER, CHAIR, AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LIFE INSURERS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the efforts of an outstanding Minnesotan, John Turner, chief executive of Reliastar Financial and the new chair of the American Council of Life Insurers [ACLI].

In his role as chair of the ACLI, John Turner will continue to work to improve the image of the life insurance industry by encouraging the Nation's life insurers to adopt a code of ethical market conduct.

By imposing strict standards on itself, in addition to those State insurance regulators used to police the industry, life insurers will take strides in improving their standing with the public and their customers.

While scandals have damaged the reputation of some life insurance companies and agents in recent years, with John Turner at the helm, Reliastar's image has remained unblemished. In addition, Turner helped the company through some tough financial times in the early 1990's, and its financial position is solid.

I wish John Turner the best as he works with life insurers across the country in the coming months, urging them to embrace higher standards and increased accountability.

If his track record is any indication, John Turner's latest endeavor is sure to be a resounding success.

A TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN LEWIS, AN
EXCEPTIONAL LYRICIST**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating and thanking Lillian Lewis for writing the beautiful lyrics to a song dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg, the meaning of which touched hundreds of people at the very core of their being. Her words truly capture the spiritual essence of Raoul Wallenberg's heroic mission.

The song is called "Wallenberg," and was composed by Henry and Bobbie Shaffner in tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 100,000 Jewish lives in Budapest in 1944. Issuing false passports, hiding people in a multitude of safe houses, and using raw courage and bravado, Wallenberg repeatedly deceived the Nazis and saved lives. Aware of the enormous significance of Wallenberg's deeds, the Shaffners sought unsuccessfully for years for a worthy lyricist.

While attending a meeting of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Lillian Lewis, a published lyricist with a major hit by Lou Rawls, was approached by the Shaffners. They spent the evening together, rode home together, and in the end the Shaffners asked Ms. Lewis to write the lyrics to their song.

This request triggered a need in Lillian Lewis to know more about Raoul Wallenberg. She read about him avidly, recognized the exceptional courage and noble qualities that define him, and turned her assignment into a mission of love.

Ms. Lewis was inspired to write the beautiful words that follow herein. The song and her lyrics were performed by the U.S. Army Band, Sfc. Beverly Benda, Soprano, and S. Sgt. Mary Beth Mailand, Harp, at the dedication of the bust of Raoul Wallenberg in the U.S. Capitol on November 2, 1995.

WALLENBERG

Wallenberg, Wallenberg
You're a man of special courage
You risked everything for what you knew
was right

Wallenberg, Now the world
Knows the evils you have vanquished
While protecting those who had no way to
fight

You came to save the children first
It was as if you knew
That future generations would be living be-
cause of you

Wallenberg, You deserve
All the glory due a hero
Your selfless acts are part of history

In countless ways
You've won our praise
Forever,
Wallenberg

EDUCATION FUNDING SUPPORT
DAY**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, our American opportunity society is based on education. But if you don't have the education to compete in today's job market, the words "Opportunity Society" are meaningless. And that's why Federal support for education is so critical.

For example, in Prince George's County, Carrollton Elementary School is working hard to give all of its students that American opportunity. In order to reach higher education standards, the school needs updated reading and writing materials. The school board has approved the purchase and the contract has been signed—but Federal budget cuts mean that the contract will be canceled.

More than 100 third and fourth grade students at Carrollton are struggling to learn to read. Using Federal funds, the school has provided a teacher to give these children the extra attention they need to catch up with their classmates. The education bill passed by the House, which I opposed, will cause this teacher to lose her job, because the school can't afford to pay her. And in the State of Maryland, 21,000 teachers will lose training in enriched math and science curricula.

Across the fifth district and across the country, parents are worried that their children aren't safe in school. Violence in our schools is rising, and surveys show that one-third of high school seniors use marijuana. Three-quarters of high school seniors drink alcohol. The Federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides antidrug education and counseling to 39 million children across the country. It also provides for guards and other security measures to make our schools safe. But funding for that program has been cut in half by the Republican education proposals, eliminating anti-drug and violence programs in 1,200 Maryland schools.

These cuts will make themselves felt from preschool to graduate school. The Republican plan will cut 48,000 young children from the Head Start rolls in 1996. We know that Head Start is a cost-effective way to provide academic enrichment, nutrition, and basic health care to children who will otherwise start school at a disadvantage and lag behind their peers. Despite a bipartisan commitment to improve Head Start quality and give a Head Start opportunity to as many children as possible, the Republicans have cut Head Start for the first time in the program's history. In Maryland, these cuts mean that more than 1,000 children will be denied the help they need to start school ready to learn. This is unfair, and compromises our children's future.

Also, in Maryland universities, almost 54,000 students who rely on Stafford loans to go to college will see their costs go up. The average Maryland student graduates from college \$13,500 in debt. And under Republican budget proposals, that debt will rise by more than \$3,000 in additional interest payments. The average graduate student in Maryland will see his or her interest rise by more than \$9,000.

America is proud of its opportunity society. We are proud that we send more students to

college than any other country. But cuts in Federal education funding jeopardize this proud history.

We all know that simply throwing money at education won't solve the problems our students and schools face. But we also know that cutting education funding when our education system is struggling will only make the problem worse. Cutting support for students is bad educational policy, and bad economic policy. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting National Education Funding Day.

LAKE GASTON PROTECTION ACT
OF 1995**HON. L.F. PAYNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker; today I am pleased to join as a cosponsor of the Lake Gaston Protection Act of 1995, which was introduced by Congressman DAVID FUNDERBURK. This bill is a companion to identical legislation introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senators HELMS and FAIRCLOTH of North Carolina.

This bill is intended to achieve a fair and equitable solution to a long-standing dispute between the States of North Carolina and Virginia. This dispute centers on Lake Gaston, which is a manmade lake that straddles 34 miles of Virginia's southern border with North Carolina. For more than 10 years, Virginia Beach has been engaged in a fierce legal struggle with North Carolina and southside Virginia over the city's plan to withdraw some 60 million gallons of water per day from Lake Gaston. Pipeline opponents, including my House and Senate colleagues from North Carolina, have used every appropriate means at our disposal to fight this plan.

Those of us who have fought this pipeline have done so because of several fundamental concerns, none of which has been adequately addressed by the Federal Government during the licensure and review of this massive pipeline project.

First, the pipeline poses a direct threat to economic growth and expansion in the huge river basin which empties into Lake Gaston, which is known as the Roanoke River Basin. Anyone involved in economic development knows full well that one of the first questions that a potential business asks when it comes into an area is about the availability of water.

With more than 1,200 manufacturing firms in south Central Virginia alone, the region around Lake Gaston has an intensive need for water. Our leading manufacturers—some of whom have faced water use restrictions in the past—are unanimous in opposing the pipeline. They have seen what has happened in other States when industrial users upstream face various restrictions in order to protect water supplies downstream.

One local executive from Danville, VA told me last spring that concerns about the pipeline might force his firm to look elsewhere when it considers expanding its Danville operations. That is not an isolated case.

Second, pipeline opponents believe that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which issued the final license for this project late last summer, has ignored completely the